

**HILL**

# Hillsborough Record.

**Record.**

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ITEMS—\$2 DO A YEAR, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

New Series, Vol. 2 No. 4.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.

Old Series, Vol. 5.



## THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled Medicine is warranted and to contain a single particle of Malaria, or any other noxious mineral substance, but is

### PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing the best Roots and Herbs, which cure Liver Diseases and prevail. Cure all Diseases caused by Dyspepsia of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMPLY LIVER REMEDY OR MECICIDE,  
Is continually flowing throughout the body being kept ready for immediate relief at all times many an hour after taking and away a dollar in time and doctors.

After over Forty Years it is still receiving the most unanimous testimonial to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility throughout the Union.

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For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.  
Annoyed with this Ailment, all stimulants and changes of water and food may be used without doing harm.

Malarious Fevers, Boiled Compliments, Rambunctious, Javelins, Knives.

### DRUGS NO EQUIVALENT.

It is the greatest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

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Feb. 1st.

KEARNEY'S  
FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU!

The only known remedy for  
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And a positive remedy for  
Gout, Gravel, Strictures,

Diabetes, Dyspepsia,  
Nervous Debility, Dropsey.

Nervousness, or Infirmities of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

**BLADDER & KIDNEYS.**

SPERMATORRHEA.  
Leucorrhoea or White Disease of the Prostate Gland, Stand in the Bladder.

Venereal Disease, Bright's Disease, and Miliary Discharge.

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EXTRACT BUCHU.

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropical Swellings.

Exclusively for Men, Women, and Children.

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Prod. St. Louis: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract will be worth more than all other Buchar medicines."

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A Physician is often liable to answer correspondence and the like.

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TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated

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No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. H. DYTOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable treatises on the Constitution, all of the Sexes, and their Diseases, has made an extensive study either in man or woman, no particular sex or cause excepting or of long standing. A portion of 22 years enables him to treat diseases with great exactitude. Those of a delicate nature, better able than symptoms and encloping stamp to prevent mistakes. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c.

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THAT'S ASTEAR OIL.

Aromatic and Property oil. Always uniform. No violent vibration or exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to dispel the heat of sun and burning oil. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect quality undeniably proved by its continued use over a century.

Millions of gallons have been sold and no explosion—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, owing to handling it. The Astral is the best safeguard when you are not. Send for circular. For sale at small by the world renowned firm of HATT & CO., 105 Fulton Street, New York.

## FINANCES OF ORANGE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the County funds for the year ending 1st September 1874:	
Special Tax on Real and Personal Property and Polls	\$12,407.28
General Tax on Real and Personal Property	4,632.14
Poll Tax for support of Poor	1,917.50
Rail Road Tax	309.29
Retailers License Tax	275.40
Merchants and other dealers	332.44
Quarterly tax on Spirits	291.54
Inns and Restaurants	18.15
Insurance Companies	42.45
Tobacco	46.25
Support of Libraries from State Treasurer	580.40
Barbers' Fines	405.00
Marriage Licenses	75.84
Amount received from sale of old lumber	4.85

Amount paid on old debt and current expenses.	
Supplies to Poor House	\$14,480.58
Paid County Commissioners	1,382.28
County Jail	510.34
Repair on Jail	661.33
Clerk Commissioners	134.24
Errors in listing Taxes	597.95
Insolvents	84.03
Exemptions from poll tax	258.00
Insolvents Little River Township 1872	44.00
Insolvents Chapel Hill Township 1872	4.00
Extra allowances to Clerk Superior Court, by order of Court	51.09
Support of Lunatics	25.00
Sheriffs Commissions	320.00
Extra allowance to Sheriff	916.20
Treasurers Commissions	200.00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	472.24
	\$20,196.03

## SOCIAL PLEASURES SOUTH.

We can well remember how, in the old days of bitter controversy, we were accustomed to make fun of those Virginia festivities which are called "Tournaments"—of the Sir Knights tilting at a ring and the Queens of Beauty bestowing gloves, wreaths and like poetical donations. We confess that we are glad with our whole heart to hear of such festive goings on once more at King George Courthouse, Va., August 20th, and to be informed that the genial days of "old lang syne" seem to be returning despite the crippled condition of the country. Equally pleased are we to learn that at "Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg county," there is yet a good deal of jollity; that "dancing goes on briskly every night to the stirring music of Molley's band," and that last night, after the ball, Colonel E. gave a separate performance of a fine old Virginia jig to the tune of "Fiddle." In a more serious but still in a social way, it is of good men that the Agricultural Society of Virginia is about to celebrate its twenty-first anniversary and to hold its fourteenth annual fair, the said society having been fortunate enough to preserve most of its investments unimpaired by the calamities of war. Such a celebration, with its exhibitions, its competitions, and its interchange of personal experiences, will be of more value than many tournaments; but everything tends to promote cheerfulness, hope, general good feeling, and a philosophical sequestration in the new order of things is deserving of hearty approval and encouragement.

While the great controversy was raging which ended in a sanguinary struggle disastrous to the South, and costly and burdensome in all ways to the North, while we were discussing slavery, its morality, its economy, and its expediency, it was not easy for us to estimate in a just and kindly spirit the real merits of Southern society. It is not too late to admit that in many respects it was genial, generous, refined, and accomplished; that it was marked by a warm hospitality which the different character of Northern life hardly permitted here; and that the best people of the slave State were environed by difficulties hard to overcome, and subjected to criticism which severely tried the temper. It would have been strange indeed if the planter had seen slavery with the eyes of a Massachusetts philanthropist. The battle was too bitter a one to permit us to be just or considerate or charitable. When we were told of the compensations of slavery, we refused to believe in them; when we were asked to contemplate the redeeming features of the institution, we shut our eyes and firmly protested against compromise; when we were told of Southern gentlemen of knightly nature, and of Southern ladies, their graces and their courtesies, we turned away to talk of the horrors of the barracks, and to weep over the bitterness and the bereavement of servitude. From the inevitable struggle which followed we emerged victorious, and we can afford to be fair. The loss of slavery was in itself again to all concerned, but the pecuniary ruin which overtook so many accustomed only to ease and affluence, accompanied as it was by a radical change in social relations, was a hard trial to the strong and sturdy, wretchedness to the weak. From this the whole country suffered. The best people of the South, to whom the work of reconstruction to within a short period the United States has been dependent entirely upon the south of Europe for its supply of the luxury of dried fruit, such as raisins, Zante currants, prunes, figs, &c. The total amount imported by the United States is not less, in round figures, than \$15,000,000. Several years ago Calif. raised on a large scale the cultivation of the grape, and it was successful. Succeeding this came the experiment of drying the fruit to a raisin. Samples of these raisins were sent to Europe, and when shown to M. Clément, the great raisin factor of Malaga, he remarked that in time the California raisin would supply the United States home market to the exclusion of the foreign product. California is now coming to the front in this matter, and from recent experiments made by the Alameda Expositor it is becoming evident that the United States is soon to be made independent of foreign supplies in raisins, currants, prunes, &c. There is another article of dried fruit that bids fair to become important in the commerce of this country, and that is dried peaches. In Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia there are immense peach orchards covering hundreds of acres; by a new process the peach is now pared, peeled, and dried in such a manner as to make it one of the most delicious dessert dishes. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois the trade in dried raspberries and blackberries has become immense, and there are houses in Chicago that can afford an order for 500 barrels. The system of drying fruit in this country by hot air instead of the old process of drying in the sun or in the kiln, has proved of great value. The subjoined prices at which the foreign fruit dealers have held their products during the past four or five years have driven our importers to the necessity of reducing their orders and compelling the shippers to be made on consignment, and now that it is demonstrated that our Western slope can furnish all, and more than is sufficient for home consumption, we may look for a speedy release from foreign dependence.—Boston Traveller, 174.

In our news columns this morning we print a letter from President Grant which will be the special organ of the President, has the following double-headed comment on the order issued to the Secretary of War, at the instigation of the Attorney General, for a new crusade against the South, which will, perhaps lead to the entire overthrow of what still remains to the people of that section of the liberties guaranteed to them by the constitution of our fathers. The "Republican" exultingly says:

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The Ladies attended the Saratoga races. One woman became so excited in the race that she forgot her baby which was lying on the ground. A gentleman called her attention to the child. "Oh! said she, 'I forgot all about my baby, but it makes no difference; I expect to have several babies, but I never expect to see another Goldsmith.' Mad.

SHOT DEAD WITH AN ARROW MADE OF UMBRELLA WIRE.—In New York Robert Bell, a boy of fourteen, has caused the death of William Harrison, a boy of the same age, by shooting him with an arrow made from an umbrella wire and sharpened at the end. It penetrated Harrison's skull at the temple. The two boys engaged in a trivial quarrel, and no one can say what little money he has left.

When a fellow goes to a big town, and finds that he can read through the biggest paper in the place in ten minutes, he naturally concludes that the people are too small for him; however much they may love what little money he has left.

The new cotton factory at Chatanooga, Tenn. is completed, and is operating about one-half of its spindles. Its full capacity is 2,000 spindles. The company have a capital of \$200,000.

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**Pittsburgh Recorder.**

WEDNESDAY..... SEPT. 23, 1874.

**MR. EATON'S LETTER.**

The letter of this distinguished gentleman which appeared in the Raleigh News of the 6th inst., is entitled to the consideration due to one so eminently conspicuous for mental vigor and purity of character. It should carry with it a weight due to experience, and service and fidelity to his party. The very name of William Eaton ensures a respectful hearing, and it is with something of distrust in our own judgment that we might venture to dissent from his opinions.

Let with all modesty, we must say that we are not convinced. We might say that we are not even shaken, and that Mr. Eaton has brought to his side of the question an argument worthy of his fame, note that has not already been brought forward by those so apt in making expediency their rule of conduct, so expert in trimming their sails to the popular breeze.

From men like Mr. Eaton, men whose passions time has cooled, whose judgment time has matured, men who have learned to rise superior to popular clamor and to pursue the right from convictions of duty, the country has a right to look for independent and dispassionate advice; advice which looks to ultimate good, regardless of the disengaging policy of the hour.

Mr. Eaton has disappointed our expectation, and he gives in his adhesion to that party whose motto seems to be "watch and wait" when "to watch" is to see the golden opportunity pass by, and "to wait" is to tarry forever in the vain hope that it will ever return.

Why should Mr. Eaton pronounce so positively that a bill for a Convention would be rejected? What information has been given except through a portion of the Press, that the Legislature has prejudged the question? Have the members been so instructed? Have the people been questioned upon the subject? Have they been sufficiently informed to have come to a decision? We think it time enough, when the members come together to ascertain the fact of the feasibility of the measure. We think it the duty of Mr. Eaton and other men of his weight of influence to disabuse the minds of the people of the fears so insidiously instilled into their minds by the radical party. Mr. E. admits that the Homestead is no danger—that it would rather be strengthened in a new Constitution. Why not then come out boldly and manfully, and assert the purity and truthfulness of Democratic intention, rather than yield tamely to radical misrepresentation?

Mr. Eaton advises "that we take off, step by step, survey the ground carefully before we have a due respect for popular sentiment &c." With all respect, we ask how much longer is this deliberate pace to last? Since we began in 1870, how far have we gone? What relief has legislative amendment brought? Is anything sure that we have gained by that process? The Legislature of 1871-2 passed by a three fifths majority, some thirty important amendments. The session of 1872-3 refused to adopt but eight of these. The people ratified them by large majorities, and now they all hang fire before the Supreme Court! Is this the discretion, this the wisdom, this the deliberation that Mr. Eaton advises? If so, the youngest Judge of the Circuit Court will have become Chief Justice by seniority before the Constitution is amended.

The Constitution of 1868 is not the work of the people of North Carolina. It was made to sustain and subserve the purposes of the radical party. If the Conservative party, now having the power to break the yoke, do not do so, they confess the merit of supremacy of the radicals, they acknowledge the wisdom of their Constitution, and they deprive Mr. Eaton of all pretext for fear for the success of the Conservative party. That party will have confessed its subjection to the principles of the other, and any further struggle will only be for the predominance of names.

Mr. Eaton thinks it would be in bad faith to introduce the Convention question now because it was not presented in the campaign. Surely we did not fight simply to defeat the Civil rights bill. In defeating that, we carried along with it all the other incidents of victory. We fought to break the thraldom of radical rule. We sought to regain possession of the right of self government. We fought for the power to effect reforms in our laws and in our rulers. Can these objects so effectively be attained as by a popular, and fundamental alteration of the Constitution?

We have the right to call a Convention. That no one denies. We have the power, if that majority is manly enough, is patriotic enough, is unselfish enough, to proceed

boldly to the work. Let these gentlemen, who, while admitting the pressing need of Constitutional reform, are so fruitful of suggestions of impolicy, be equally as zealous in infusing correct notions, and they will find the people quite as open to conviction, quite as ready to believe the statements of reliable conservatives, as it is supposed they are now equally ready to submit to radical misrepresentations.

**PRODIGIOUS!**

In its issue of last week, the Era, in an article endeavoring to show the hostility of the Democratic party to the negro, says that in Georgia there are killed by the whites an average of one hundred negroes a day! This is 36,000 a year, and as a natural presumption is that they are males that are killed, and voters, and as it is also presumed that the feeling intended to be portrayed is less bitter now than in past time, according to the death rate of the Era, the whites of Georgia ought by this time to have had quiet possession of the State, and had no material to work upon. In the nine years since the war, they should have disposed of 328,500 men!

Now this is gravely stated as a fact, and advanced as an argument for farther legislation and farther government interference and protection. Taking this argument as a specimen and a standard, we readily perceive how worthless all the other arguments and statements of the Era are on this point.

Their sole object is to break down the democratic party, to restore the waning power of radicalism, and no weapon is too foul, no ascription too monstrous, to serve its object. But in proving too much, he proves nothing at all.

On the contrary the democratic party is the friend of the colored man. In Maryland, Virginia, in North Carolina, where the whites preponderate, there is no complaint of injustice or oppression on account of color.

But the democrats assert our position, and which they are determined to maintain. They will never be ruled by the negro. They will never surrender the trust they hold for civilization into the hands of ignorance. They will never give back to the barbarism, the fruits of the valor, the labor, the virtues and the intellect of the white race.

This is the only contest the white will wage against the black, unless compelled to one of another character by the aggressions of the latter. From indications South of us, this may not be far off, but in nearly all the preliminary cases, the negro has been the assailant.

**LOUISIANA.**

We give up a good deal of space to-day, to the important news from Louisiana. It comes upon those who have not watched the affairs of that oppressed State closely, like a thunder-clap from a clear sky. To those who have noticed the progress of events, the explosion is not unexpected. It was impossible for a brave and high spirited people to submit quietly to a usurpation which wielded its powers in defiance of all the established principles of republican government; which had perverted the ballot box from its legitimate purpose, and made it an instrument for the perpetration of usurped power; which used the power so obtained as the instrument of the most galling oppression; which kept the people of Louisiana under the heel of the most corrupt and depraved of official minions, and which, by exhaustive taxation sought to smother the reduction of the white population to the condition of helpless paupers.

The Government has been appealed to in vain. The illegal character of the Kellogg usurpation has been admitted, yet it has been sustained, and there seemed to have been no redress left but that final and terrible appeal to arms.

The appeal was successful, and with less of the necessary shedding of blood than might have been looked for. The usurper was not bravely sustained by his own forces. A moral force, stronger than a physical army, was against him; and he yielded.

The legitimate government of the people has been established throughout the State. The utmost harmony prevails between Gov. Penn and the United States troops. The most loyal devotion to the general government is expressed and manifested. And one feature is prominent, and which will deprive the radicals of their usual weapons.

The colored people were not molested. In fact, on the side of Gov. Penn were found large bodies of colored men, equally concerned with the whites in the restoration of the peace and prosperity of their native State.

Public opinion at the North sustains the movement. The government at Washington has contended itself with the proclamation of the President. The troops have all dispersed, quiet and order reign, and if the Government does not unwisely interfere to restore by force an administration which over its existence to fraud, the carpet-bagger may have received a wholesome lesson which he may read with profit in the future.

segment of the other oppressed and plundered States of the South.

P. S.—Since the above was written the whole state of affairs has been changed. Kellogg has been removed. "Order reigns in Warsaw." See latest news under appropriate head.

**LOUISIANA.**

The following telegram will give some information respecting the stirring events of the last few days by which the Kellogg usurpation has been overthrown, and the Mahay government established in power. We may have to add to this information before going to press.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—After our telegrams closed last night armed men were stationed at the strategic corners of the streets. Five hundred Metropolitans—General Longstreet commanding—with cavalry and artillery appeared at the head of Canal street and took position. A desultory fire followed, and the Metropolitans were driven away. The citizens captured one piece of artillery. They then barricaded the streets and destroyed the police and fire telegraph. A sharp fight next occurred at the river end of Canal street in which some

**FIFTY PRISONERS WERE KILLED,**

including Captain J. M. West, a printer and newspaper correspondent; and E. A. Tedesco, on the citizens' side. General Budger of the Metropolitans was badly wounded.

A long list of Metropolitans were killed. The following wounded citizens have been received at the Charity Hospital: Wm. Omond, Charles Hill, Jas. C. Sims, John Wren, John McCabe, M. Betus, Frank Owen and D. Sonat.

**STRENDER OF KELLOGG'S MINIONS.**

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The entire force of Metropolitans police, Kellogg's militia, &c., with arms, arsenals, &c., surrendered at 9 o'clock this morning to the citizens and the Penn militia. Kellogg, Longstreet and others have taken refuge in the custom-house.

Kellogg having applied to the President for assistance and protection, a proclamation has just been issued by President Grant in the usual form.

The democrats assert our position, and which they are determined to maintain. They will never be ruled by the negro.

They will never surrender the trust they hold for civilization into the hands of ignorance. They will never give back to the barbarism, the fruits of the valor, the labor, the virtues and the intellect of the white race.

This is the only contest the white will wage against the black, unless compelled to one of another character by the aggressions of the latter. From indications South of us, this may not be far off, but in nearly all the preliminary cases, the negro has been the assailant.

The following dispatch was sent last evening by acting Governor Penn to the President of the United States:

**NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 1874.—U. S. GRAN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:**

Hopeless of all other relief the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the persons elected by them to the government of State against usurpers who have heaped upon them innumerable insults, burdens and wrongs. In so doing they are supported by the great body of the intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their unwavering loyalty and respect for the United States Government and its officers. They war only against usurpers, plunderers, and the enemies of the people. They affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect the life, liberty, and equal rights of all classes of citizens. The party and officials of the United States it shall be our special aim to defend against all usurpation and traitor with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of republican rights and of the peace and liberty of the people. (Signed) D. B. PENN.

Lieut. Governor and Acting Governor. About 2 P. M. some 3,000 of General Ogden's militia arrived with the captured guns, marched from Jackson square on route for the armory on Canal street. As they passed the Custom-house the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows and, taking off their hats, gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which was returned by the militia with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom-house, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets, and quiet prevails throughout the city.

Albert M. Gaultier was among the citizens killed yesterday, and Samuel B. Newman, his son died of the wounds received. The funerals this afternoon of the citizens killed yesterday were largely attended, but there was no unusual demonstration.

A dispute has been had to President Grant requesting him to recognize the McEnery and Penn government, which is in quiet and peaceful possession of the city and State.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—At six o'clock p.m. in accordance with arrangements previously made, Gen. J. R. Brooke, accompanied by Lieutenant Wallace and Roe, went to the Executive office at the St. Louis Hotel. Immediately upon entering Gen. Brooke and Gov. McEnery and Penn, shaking hands with him, introduced the three Federal officers to a number of prominent citizens present. Gov. McEnery then stated to Gen. Brooke that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. Gen. Brooke merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor read to him the following address:

As lawful and Acting Governor of this State, I surrender to you, as representative of the Government of the United States, the Capitol and the remainder of the prop-

erty in this city belonging to the State. This surrender is in response to a formal demand of Gen. Emory for such surrender or to accept as an alternative the levying of war upon our government by the military forces of the United States under his command. I have already said to General Emory that we have neither power nor inclination to resist the Government of the United States.

Sir, I transfer to you the guardianship of the rights and liberties of the people of the State, and I trust and believe that you will give protection to all classes of our citizens. Ruled and ruined by a corrupt usurpation, presided over by Mr. Kellogg, our people could bear the wrongs, insults and tyranny of that usurpation no longer, and they rose in their might and swept it from existence and installed in authority the rightful government, of which I am its head. All lovers of liberty throughout the Union must admit the patriotism that aroused our people to act as one man and throw off the yoke of this odious usurpation. I know, as a soldier, you have but to obey the orders of the government of the United States, but I feel that you will temper your military control of affairs with moderation, and in all things exhibit the integrity of purpose characteristic of officers of the army. I now turn over to you, sir, the capital and other property of the State under my charge.

JOHN MCENERY.

Wilmington St. Opposite Market House, RALEIGH, N. C.

The highest price paid for

# FOR SALE.

A new 60 Saw Mill, (upon trial to a responsible party.)  
A new 40 Horse Power Return Tubular Boiler, (2nd Hand.)  
A new 10 horse power return tubular Boiler.  
A new 15 horse power Stationary Engine.  
A new 4 " " "  
A new 8 " " Portable  
suitable for Ginsing Cotton &c. &c.

Send for Circular.

## RAHM & HUNTER.

MACHINISTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

Sept. 9 '74.

## R. F. JONES & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

## Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND.

## General Commission Merchants,

Wilmington St. Opposite Market House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The highest price paid for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON bought, sold and stored.

Sept. 16 '74.

W. Alex. Bass & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

## Tobacco,

Dried Fruits, Pick Nuts, Saffron,

Beeves &c.

And other Southern Products.

No. 175 CHAMBERS ST.,

W. ALIX. BASS, NEW YORK

RICHMOND, VA.

CASH Advanced on Commissions, and Check for balances as soon as Goods are sold.

Sept. 16 '74.

D. S. WAITT.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS and OILS

of every description!

WINDOW GLASS of all kinds.

Our stock is very large and complete, embracing every article in our line of business. Our long experience has made us familiar with the wants of the trade, and we confidently invite an examination of our goods and prices.

We sell very low for C. A. H. or to Friends.

Prompt and full attention given to orders.

PURCELL, LAIRD & CO.

1218 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

A. L. ELLETT.

CLAY BREWERY,

Formerly,

LAWRENCE & ELLETT,

Formerly,

STEPHEN B. HUGHES,

Formerly,

Hughes, Caldwell & Co.

1218 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th Opposite blank St. & Capitol Square,

Nicholson, Va.

T. W. Hoenninger,

PROPRIETOR,

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in the best style to be had in the United States. The Proprietor cordially invites the traveling public

# The Hillsborough Recorder

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1874.

## LOCAL REPORTS.

Term of the Recorder for 1874.  
For 1 year. \$2.00.

5 months. 1.00.

Payments always in advance.  
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

**Rev. W. A. Currie.**  
This gentleman returned home on Thursday evening, and we are glad to learn that he improved in health.

Here you see three Bureaus at Conley's? They are splendid. Go and look.

See attractive advertisement of James Webb Jr. in this issue. The oldest house in this place, it keeps up its reputation as furnishing to its customers the best goods to buy. They may be assured of the excellent quality of their purchases, selected with that judgment which long experience alone can give, and at prices at which they can be no complaint. Give them a call.

**Banks.**

Enough rain has fallen during the last week to put the ground in good order but not enough for milling. The streams are still low.

## Orphan Asylum.

The interest in behalf of the Orphans is increasing in this County, and collections are being made in the Churches, and at public gatherings.

On Saturday at the Grange festival at Hughes', \$14.25 was collected in the Grange, and about as much more in the assembled crowd. At St. Matthew's Church on Sunday \$27.85 was collected.

Mr. W. A. Thompson has collected and remitted about \$25 in cash, and has had contributions of fifteen or twenty barrels of flour to be delivered when grinding can be done.

Let the good work go on.

## Home Stealing.

A party from Harnett County reached here on Thursday last in pursuit of stolen horses, and suspected thieves. A suspicious character was arrested here, and examined before Esquire Murdoch, but he was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. This did not satisfy the captors, and they carried off the man unexpectedly to Harnett. A stolen male was recovered, found in the pasture of Mr. Strayhorn, a few miles from town.

## Raberry.

The store of Robert Faquet was entered on Sunday night, and robbed of nearly all the ready made stock of boots and shoes on hand, and a lot of sole and upper leather, the whole loss amounting to nearly one hundred dollars.

During the previous week, the shop of James Parks was similarly robbed.

We hear of depredations about in the country, and miseries have become sufficiently frequent to excite alarm, and more intense and vigilance than has been hitherto exercised. It behoves the authorities to be on the alert.

## Tobacco at Buoyville.

We spent Friday in this pleasant and busy place. We only design to notice here the tobacco market, which is the great subject of interest to our readers.

Prices in the face of the certainty of a short crop, have continued to advance, until they have reached a point almost beyond the dreams of the most sanguine imagination; the end is not yet, for as the demand is still to be supplied, and as the old crop is approaching exhaustion, the eagerness of buyers and of speculators is stimulated to greater activity.

Those who are still so fortunate as to have tobacco to sell may be assured of good prices. We give some specimens of the prices obtained at various warehouses, of which we visited. These sales were made on the 18th. At Pace's 155 lbs at \$100 per cwt, 45 at \$10, 57 at 90, 60 at 64. This was bright leaf from Granville Co., Lugs, 301 at 35, 290 at 95, 137 at 86, 95 at 76. Total sales \$897 at an average of \$80. 50, premiums to wrappers inclusive.

Holland's. Sales of 4722 lbs common belonging to C. S. Winstead of Person, sold at an average of 18. Sales were made at the following figures: 79, 70, 52, 47, 60, 65, 73, 63, 68, 50, per hundred.

Parkers' 18720 sold at an average of 22. 11. Among the sales were 472 at 53, 824 at 71, 102 at 75, 120 at 95, &c.

Planter's. Light smokers, 375 at 64, 40 at 60, 212 at 36, 222 medium wrappers at 41, common and medium 440 at 14, 23, 350 at 1475, 255 damaged at 10.75. Primitives 2.50 to 0.00 with upward tendency.

The most extravagant price we have ever known paid, was given at the Danville Warehouse, for a small lot which was bought at Lyneburg, for \$184 per pound, and sold on the 18th, to R. G. Fuller & Co., for \$362 per pound! This is the highest price ever paid in Virginia.

We did not obtain the sales of the Star or Grave's Warehouses, but the prices there were in the same proportion.

A protracted meeting will commence in the Methodist church, in Hillsboro Wednesday night the 26th of this month. The Pastor will be assisted during the meeting by Revs. J. P. Moore, J. B. Martin, and J. J. Reen.

"Trinity College" next week. Too long for insertion in this issue.

clever to be the real or at least, the proper design of the Grangers—the elevation of the farmer in the intellectual scale, and the consequent elevation of himself and his avocation.

Mr. Currie was followed by Mr. White of Melanesville in a pleasant and instructive speech, after which the editor of this paper was compelled to contribute his share to the general entertainment—with what success we leave it to others to determine.

We give a list of the Grange representa-

tives of the month page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

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We call attention to the Advertisement of this Company which will be found in today's issue. In common with the N. C. Home Insurance Co. it has become the subject of a healthy and justifiable State pride, insomuch as, in constitution, composition and operation, it is almost exclusively North Carolinian.

Its existence dates back not quite two years, and in that time it has demonstrated its powers for usefulness. One of its leading principles was to apply its surplus funds to the use of our own people, by loans and investments. The wise and benevolent disposition of its means has sustained many a tottering credit, and vivified many a languishing enterprise. A wide-spread of management, combined with liberality of perception have made secure all these investments, and the affairs of the Company while conducted with reference to the good of the state, have proved also profitable to the Stockholders.

The Company, young as it is, besides securing a large business, has attracted attention from abroad from the skill and native talent with which it has been managed. One of the highest authorities in the country on Insurance subjects, says:

"The success of the Company is truly wonderful, and its management reflects upon its business manager, the Vice President, the greatest honor. The people of North Carolina should feel proud of such a Company, and should give it their hearty and warmest support."

Through this Company, a beginning of a check has been made to the drain which has been annually made upon the State in the shape of premiums paid to foreign companies. The premiums paid to this Company are not only kept at home, but are paid at once, into circulation by loans, or judicious investments.

Life insurance ought to be considered an obligation resting upon every man to meet his payments. The N. C. State offers all the advantages of all the others, and some inducements superior to any.

The Agents whose names are appended to the advertisement, are all men well known as gentlemen of the highest character; which, added to the repute of those conducting and composing the Company, present such a combination of qualifications deserving public confidence, that it would seem that nothing more was needed to insure liberal patronage; and that we hope will continue to be bestowed.

Let the Grangers take this matter also under their consideration.

## For the Recorder.

Mr. EDWARD.—The interest you manifest in the welfare of Oxford Asylum in "The Recorder," is redoubled with a most generous sympathy. At this time when present need is coupled with the preparation for winter blast, the cry for help should thrill our whole land through every Journal and public channel to the North of us, South, East and West. The improvement of destitute orphans after a short sojourn in this Asylum should be brought into prominent contrast with the awful condition in which many of them were found within the borders of our beloved State.

There is no doubt, but the future and eternal well being of many children in our midst depends on the maintenance of this Institution, a grand provision Providence has made not only for the orphan's good, but for the full development of charitable traits placed in the hearts of our people who have lived and moved in narrow bounds. May we not have to mourn over the incomplete work of reform in our day, or that others should accomplish the work now before us? Persevere, I beseech you, and plead with the friends of Christianity to view this as a work given them to do, and with all their might to come forward in this perilous hour and save our dear little orphan's home!

We attended on Saturday a very pleasant reunion of the Granges of Orange Caswell and Person at the Tolson's factory of Mr. John K. Hughes near Cedar Grove. Thirteen Granges were represented, some of them largely, and we suppose there were some three hundred and fifty persons present. Not being a member of any Grange, we are not competent to speak of the preliminary proceedings on the occasion, which were confined exclusively to the Grangers themselves, our only interest being that of a guest to enjoy the company so pleasantly brought together, and the good things of the bountifully spread tables!

One thing struck us very forcibly as a positive immediate happy effect of the institution of the Granges, and that is the bringing the people of the country together, of both sexes, in pleasant social relations, and providing a medium of pleasant and of like-same time improving relaxation. It is a fact the gentlemen and ladies of the country have long felt and which has never been tried on the one hand by the usual religious meetings, too grave in their character for pleasant freedom of intercourse, nor by the political gatherings, too violent and exciting to be fit places of all times for the presence of ladies.

We have no space to give details of the occasion. It must suffice to say, that one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of dinners, spread under the trees of Mr. Hughes' grove, was followed, soon after, by a most admirable address from the Rev. Mr. Currie. It is impossible here to give an outline of the address, or to say more than that it was admirably adapted to the character and carry out what we con-

## Work for the Grangers.

### BRIDGES.

As a complement to good roads, come naturally and necessarily good bridges. The one is imperfect and incomplete without the other. A road leading to a stream made at any hour to be rendered impassable by the sudden and heavy rains of this climate is a snare, a delusion which leads the traveller into a trap out of which there is no escape.

Bonds, to be complete in their functions as thoroughfares between different sections of a county or State, must be supplemented by good bridges. But the number of streams throughout the State, and the multitude of the so-called roads, have made the bridge question a formidable one, and the impoverished condition of the people has led them to withdraw from the contest in hopeless despair. This is especially the case in Orange, Alamance, and Chatham, where the numerous bridges have been suffered to fall into decay, or when swept away by the swollen waters, have not been replaced. The consequence is a return to the primitive use of uncertain and dangerous fords, or the partial abandonment of routes of communication between the different sections: Hence the country has retrograded, instead of advanced in prosperity.

This question, like that of roads must be met by courage and determination. The people must resolve to make some present sacrifice for certain and permanent future good. A tax levied and properly appropriated in the judicious location and construction of necessary bridges, is not money wasted for the enrichment of contractors, or the benefit of particular neighborhoods. It is a safe and valuable investment, enriching every portion of a county, increasing the revenue of the country, by the stimulus given to trade, introducing other subjects of taxation than land and the poll, increasing county revenue, and lightening, by dividing, the weight of individual taxation.

Whatever means will improve the means of inter-communication add vastly to the value of a country. Apart from the profit and convenience to ourselves, good roads and good bridges would almost, at once have the effect of drawing into our midst a good class of settlers, who would soon occupy the large scope of waste and abandoned oil fields, many of which could be restored to primitive fertility, if inducements of access to them were given.

And this is a matter well enough to ponder upon. The time is coming when attention will be turned more seriously than now to the South as a home for the emigrant. The healthy climate of upper North Carolina, the lands so cheap and so readily brought up to high fertility, and their proximity to market; the exemption from the terrible snow tempests of winter and the destructive tornado of the West, the comparative certainty of the crops, free from the caterpillar of the South, and the grasshopper of the North-West—all invite attention, and will receive it, if our people are wise enough to act, and they cannot more conspicuously show their wisdom than by mending their ways and improving their crossings.

Let the Grangers take this matter also under their consideration.

## GRANGE SPEAKING.

Gent. D. H. Hill will address the Grange at Chapel Hill Friday Oct. 2nd. A big crowd expected. All go.

## MEDICAL CARD.

GEORGE W. LONG, M. D.

## Physician and Surgeon!

Sept. 21. GRAHAM, N. C.

## CHOICE SUGAR CURED

CANVASSED HAMS.

## BEST CURED MEATS.

At low figure.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,  
5 and 7 North Front St.

## BREAKFAST BACON, THIN STRIPS.

## SMALL SUGAR CURED PORK SHOULDER.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

5 and 7 North Front St.

## FAVORITE FLOUR.

PREMIUM FLOUR at all the Fairs, Old Fairs and New Fairs.

Better than any brand of Flour sold in Wilmington.

Barrow's Half Barrels.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

Sept. 20 7 North Front Street.

## TAX NOTICE.

TAKE notice that I will be present with the tax books at the following time and places:

At Durham, Tuesday and Wednesday Oct. 6th & 7th Chapel Hill, Thursday and Friday " " " " " Cedar Grove, Monday " " " " " Mangum's Store, Tuesday " " " " " Orange Factory, Wednesday, " " " " " Gates' Store, Friday " " " " " All those indebted will please be prompt in payment.

I am compelled to settle.

T. H. HUGHES.

Sept. 23, 31. Sheriff.

1st Tobacco Plant copy three times.

## State of North Carolina.

Superior Court—ORANGE COUNTY.

Chancy Caldwell and his Children of W. B. Wilson Caldwell their next friend.

against.

William J. Watson, Jessie W. Henderson and Mary V. Henderson.

Summons for relief.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Orange County greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon

W. William J. Watson, Jessie M. Henderson and Mary V. Henderson, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before me, the Superior Court of Orange County, at Hillsboro on the 1st Monday of September 1874, and answer the Complaint which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the State, and let and Defendants take notice that the Plaintiff, in this cause, will appear in the Court to demand the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Horser of full suit, and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court,

the 21st day of September, 1874.

GEORGE A. LAWLS.

Clerk of Superior Court.

Sept. 23, 1874. Paid \$10 for Orange County.

Agents for PATRICK GUANO.

Aug. 25.

## "SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS."

HAVE on my BOOKS since 1861, many open accounts. Under present circumstances, it would be a great help to receive what is due me. You know if you are in debt to me. PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE.

Am receiving

## NEW GOODS

Daily, and expect a continuation of the very liberal patronage extended. Now is the

time to HELP ONE who has always HELPED those in NEED.</p

